

HOLLY SPRINGS BANNER.

EDITED BY GEORGE A. WILSON.

"INDOCTI DISCANT ET MEMINISSE PERITI AMANT."

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE W. PITTMAN

HOLLY SPRINGS, MI., SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1839.

NO. 26

TERMS.

The "Holly Springs Banner" is published at Four Dollars, which must be paid in advance. No subscription is received for less than six months; nor will insurance be made until all arrears are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at one dollar (ten lines or less) for the first time, and for each continuance. No subscription is received for less than six months; nor will insurance be made until all arrears are paid.

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COTTON-GIN MANUFACTORY.

No performance no Pay.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform his friends and customers that he still continues to carry on the

GIN MANUFACTURING

AND REPAIRING BUSINESS.

in all its various branches; he manufactures no gins only that of the very best quality, and of the very best materials, viz.

English polished, Caststeel saws—he also points his ribs with caststeel where the teeth passes through—that is perfectly hard which resists the friction, or wearing of the ribs at least ten to one, to that of iron. Persons wishing to purchase a gin, and wishing to get a GOOD one, would do well to give him a call and examine for themselves, as he is determined to make no gins that will not perform well and bear credit to the business of gin making. If any person wish to purchase a gin of him, and it does not perform equal to his expectation, he has the liberty of returning it and purchasing another of any other person at my expense of getting it there and starting it. Any person who may favor him with a call or an order for a gin, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.—The undersigned could give an extensive reference, if he thought it necessary.

JO W. BROOKS.

Wyatt Miss., July 6, 1839.—25—3m

The State of Mississippi,

Marshall County,

To all persons interested in the lands, tenements, and hereditaments of Robert Stone, deceased, Greeting:

YOU are hereby directed to appear before the Probate Court of the County of Marshall, at the Court House, thereof, in the town of Holly Springs, on the 4th Monday of September next, to show cause why an order should not then and there be made to sell the following described tract of land and town lots of which the said deceased died, seized and possessed, or so much thereof, as will be sufficient to pay his debts, to wit: the south west quarter of section no. 19, township no. 5, of range no. 4 west; also, two acres of land adjoining the town of Chulahoma, on section no. 17, same township and range, and two town lots in said town of Chulahoma.

Witness, Thomas Lane, Judge of the Probate Court of the County of Marshall, the 4th Monday of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, and the seal of said Court. Issued July 5th 1839.

WILL H. BOURLAND, Clerk.

July 6—25—6w—Pr's fee \$9.50.

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 5th day of August next, I will sell at the Court House in Holly Springs, for cash, Lot no. 26, in the town of Hudsonville, levied on as the property of Bullard D. Matthews, to satisfy an execution in favor of John P. Epps, also, at the same time and place, I will sell a part of lot no. 1, in the town of Hudsonville, 18 feet front and 44 feet back, and also a small block containing by estimate, 2 acres adjoining Dr. Matthews' lot, levied on as the property of John P. Epps, to satisfy an execution in favor of Walker & Adkinson.

ALF. SIMPSON, for L. McCROSKEY, Sheriff.

July 6—25—3t Pr's Fee \$5.00

PORTER CELLAR.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Holly Springs, that he has opened a PORTER CELLAR, two doors below William Cato's on Commerce Street, leading East about two hundred yards from Williamson's Tavern, where he will keep constantly, for the accommodation of his friends, the very best PILTSBURG PORTER, and other Refreshments.

He invites the public to give him a call. Prices moderate.

T. BOYKIN.

June 8th 1839.—21—3m.

J. C. BAILEY.

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Holly Springs and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute with neatness,

House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTING.

Glazing and Paper Hanging.

on moderate terms. From his long experience in the art, he flatters himself to please those who may favor him with their patronage. His shop is on Commerce Street, north east of the public square, where he may at all times be found ready to accommodate his customers.

april 27—15—t.

MISSING.

THE left hand half of a hundred Dollar Note of the President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of the United States, Letter C. No 418, dated, "Philadelphia, the 20th day of December 1831" and payable at their day of December and Deposit in Natchez. The above described half note was endorsed by John Webb, of Georgia, on the 1st day of April 1837, in a letter addressed to Mr. George Pullin, Wyatt, Miss., for my use. All persons are hereby cautioned not to receive the said half note, as application has been made to the Bank for payment.

JOHN T. SWIFT.

June 8—21—3m

NOTICE.

ONE HUNDRED Kegs Eastern Cut Nails, just received and for sale by BRUNSON, CHEATHAM & Co.

July 6—25—6w—Pr's fee \$9.50.

HOLLY SPRINGS University.

THE public generally, are respectfully informed that on account of the embarrassed state of this Institution since the close of the last session, it has been disposed of, agreeable to the grants of its charter, to the Methodist Episcopal Denomination, and is now placed under their management and control, under the conviction that no literary institution, unconnected, either with the State or some christian body, can possibly succeed as well, when sustained by civil or religious relationship.

In the transfer of the Institution into the hands of another Board of Managers, the general character and objects of the Institution has not been altered or violated, since the article of the Constitution, which "permits no effort to be made for the promotion of any political party or religious denomination," and which proposes, "that it shall be devoted to all its parts to make thorough and accomplished schools; that the course of study be similar to that pursued in all the Colleges and Universities of the highest standing in our country, that it afford facilities for acquiring a scientific and business education, to those who do not wish to study the learned languages; and that it tends to cultivate a taste for literature and useful knowledge, and to cherish the principles of integrity, honor, patriotism and christianity," still remains the same; thus guarding against the improper influence of sectarian dogmas, and carrying forward upon a more permanent plan, the general object contemplated in the organization of the Institution.

The object and intention of the present Board is, to carry out fully, the design contemplated in the original plan, as time and circumstances may demand and means permit, viz. The establishment of a Medical and Law department, in addition to the preparatory department, and the college proper; and to spare no pains in the procurement of highly accomplished and them approved Professors and Instructors, and all the necessary apparatus required in the progress of a highly finished education.

On account of limited time, the nature of existing circumstances, and the nearness of the approaching session, the Board have not made no material change in the regulations of the Institution, and as permanent arrangements were made by the former Board, for the present year, ending in October next, with slight modifications, the general arrangements for the ensuing session, will be as heretofore.

In order to attend to necessary preliminary matters, it has been deemed expedient to protract the present vacation two weeks beyond the stipulated time, so that the next session will not begin until the THIRD MONDAY OF JUNE, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time, the session will open, and the exercises commence with a suitable address by the President of the Faculty.

For the coming session, the Institution will be under the management of the following Faculty, viz:

Rev. JOSEPH TRAVIS, A. M.

PRESIDENT.

Rev. C. PARISH, A. M.

Professor of Ancient Languages.

J. B. CLAUSELL, A. M.

Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

A superior Teacher is at hand, to give instruction to any, who may wish to acquire a knowledge of the Modern Languages.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM H. BLAKE, A. M.

Principal.

JESSE LEWELLEN, Esq.

Patron.

THOMAS A. FALCONER.

Steward.

TERMS.

TUITION in the PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT, \$3, \$4, and \$5 00 per month, as heretofore.

TUITION in the COLLEGE DEPARTMENT, \$7 00 per month.

Boarding, per month, \$12 00

Room rent per month, 1 50

Washing per month, 2 00

The new brick dormitories will be comfortably prepared for the receipt of Students. Each Student furnishes his own bed, &c.

Parents sending their sons from a distance are earnestly desired to pay for board and tuition in advance, or at an early period, have the money deposited in the hands of the Patron of the Institution, that it may be appropriated in payment of the same.

JOHN M. HOLLAND.

President of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES C. ALDERSON.

Secretary

Holly Springs, June 4th 1839.—21—t

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNCLE PETER AND THE BEAR

By the author of the original "Jack Downing" Letters.

Among the different sections of this widely extended and variegated country, I question whether any portion of equal extent can exhibit more richness of landscape, or more wilderness, beauty and grandeur of scenery, than the State of Maine. The western portions are beautiful and grand; but their beauty and grandeur are like the ocean, in a calm summer's day, with its smooth, unruffled bosom, and its long rolling swell, while much of the scenery of Maine resembles the same ocean, when lashed in a fury by the raging storm, and dashing and breaking its foamy waves into rugged hills and mountains.

Go with me to a somewhat central spot in Maine, a land from the ocean near a hundred miles. Here we stand upon the broad bare back of a rough granite mountain. It extends north and west of us in broken ridges for several miles. Now and then you behold the trunk of a drooping pine, which has been felled by the fire, and stretch'd upon the gray rock, like the straggling hairs upon the bald head of an old man. And here and there you see patches of low shrubbery bending beneath the weight of thick clusters of the blue white berry. Look away to the north, and your eye rests for half a dozen miles on a level tract of rich forest. Then rises abruptly a cone-like mountain, throwing its peaked summit far into the clouds, and standing, like a sentinel on duty, to overlook the country for many miles around.

In the distance beyond, both to the right hand and the left, you see mountain after mountain with their round shaggy tops, swelling and rolling, height above height, till they are lost among the misty clouds, or rest in soft, dim lines against the clear blue sky. Now turn your eye to the eastward, look down almost beneath our feet, and behold one of the most beautiful sheets of water to be found in the world. It washes the base of the rough granite mountain on which we stand, spreading out in a circular basin of three or four miles in diameter, then passing a narrow frith on the eastern side, of less than a quarter of a mile, it widens again, and stretches away between ridges of highlands, some six or seven miles farther to the eastward. It is now a calm summer's day, and the bright basin on which we are looking reflects gaily from its smooth gray surface, the dark forest-trees on the swelling shore, the huge cliff on the promontory's height, and the broad sides of the mountains that fill up the background. So calm and still is the beautiful lake, that a fairy might float on its bosom in the hull of a humming-bird's egg, without danger of foundering, or wetting her wings. But let the eddy winds begin to move round these old hills and mountains, and they brush down upon the lake with such power that in a half hour's time its white capped waves are rolling and dashing like a mimic ocean; and the hardy lumberman, in his light blue, pants for the nearest shore, to avoid being drenched or drowned in the foam of its rage.

The name of this beautiful collection of water is Sebect Pond, and the spot where we are now standing, at the head of this pond, is about fifteen miles from Moosehead Lake. Turn and look away a little to the left, and you will see the Wilson stream, a lovely river, winding its bright way among the trees, near the base of the opposite ridge, its gliding gently across the interval, and carrying its silty waters into the deep basin below. Deep it is, and cold, and rushing with the highland broken hills around it; for I have been told that in some parts of this pond the bottom has never been reached, although lines have been let down to the distance of several hundred feet.

You observe a few acres of cultivated land on the interval between the Wilson stream and the base of the granite mountain on which we are standing; and there, close by the margin of the river, you see a small, low house. In that house there lives, and has lived for some ten years past, an old man by the name of Peter Brown. He is often designated in that vicinity by the familiar appellation of Uncle Pete. Nothing, however, could be more appropriate than his true name, so accurately and forcibly does the sign represent the thing signified; for a more vigorous, athletic, and brawny of a man, you will not find one in a thousand. He must be over seventy years of age, for his long thin locks are silvery white, and though he has one or two children in their minority still with him, he has numerous sons and daughters who have reached the middle age of life, and gone abroad into the world with families of their own. The old man is full six feet in height, and stands as straight as an arrow. He is neither decidedly fleshy, nor lean; but stout, bony and muscular. From his natural constitution and habits of life he evidently possesses great strength, and is capable of enduring great hardships.

He has for many years been a sort of pioneer to the frontier settlers in the interior of Maine, always keeping a little in advance of them, preferring to live alone in the woods, where, unshackled by the restraints of society or the statute, he can feel that he is

—monarch of all the surveys— And—lord of the fowl and the brute.

I am told that before taking up his residence in this wild spot, he had several times

pitched his tent in the wilderness, and tarried for a few years, till civilization and settlements overtook him, and he came around him, to such a degree as to become inconvenient and troublesome, when he would "pull up stakes" push further into the woods.

The place where he now resides is an unincorporated township of wild land, and being somewhat difficult of access, except by coming up the pond from Sebect, a distance of about a dozen miles, Uncle Pete has lived for something like ten years in a condition of tolerably satisfactory independence. He raises some provisions on his cultivated acres, and procures some game from the woods, and when these sources fail, he takes his hook and line and goes out to some of the ponds or streams in the neighborhood and returns with a load of trout and other varieties of the finny tribe. For calico, tea, and tobacco, and other "boughten" articles of use or luxury, he goes now and then to Sebect with a canoe load of shingles and clapboards, which are his regular articles of export. But civilized life is again treading upon the heels of Uncle Pete. The towns around him are becoming thickly settled, and though there is but one other family on the township with him, yet the visits of proprietors and a proprietor's agents are becoming so frequent, and they cast such scrutinizing glances upon sundry pine stumps which they occasionally find on the premises, that Uncle Pete grows restless and uneasy. He feels that he is rather crowded upon, and sometimes talks of "selling out."

It was in the turn of 1836, that I first visited this wild spot, and first saw or heard anything of Uncle Pete. Stopping at the house of an old man, another pioneer of the frontier settlers, some six or eight miles from this spot, I heard the old man remark, while conversing with another, "well, Uncle Pete's had a squabble with a bear lately, haint he?" I at once felt a curiosity to learn the history of this "squabble," and accordingly made some inquiries, in answer to which I learnt the general outline of the story; and subsequently obtained the details and the filling up from Uncle Pete himself.

It was a bright and calm summer's morning, the quiet pond was sleeping in the sunshine, harmless and beautiful; and every surrounding object in nature looked lovely and inviting. There is something in the effect of a fine landscape, viewed under favorable circumstances, which may be compared to music—it hath charms to soothe the savage breast." Even Uncle Pete felt its influence, as he sat on a little bench by the side of his cottage, yawning and looking listlessly across the still waters, and following the outline of first trees, and hill tops, and mountains, then hanging below the watery horizon, as well defined, as clear and distinct, and even with more softness than those which were towering above. While he gazed, he was seized with a desire for an aquatic excursion. He called his youngest boy, a lad about a dozen years old, and told him to get the hooks and lines, and they would go round the point to the mouth of Shippond at once, and try for trout. The apparatus was soon in readiness, and they jumped into his little log canoe and paddled off upon the lake.

"We hadn't got but a little ways round the point," said Uncle Pete, "and I was setting in the stern, paddling along at a moderate jog, and little Pete was sitting in the bow, and by and by he called out to me, and said, 'O father, what great black critter is that swimming off here towards us?'" I looked round toward the shore, and there was the terrible giant overgrown bear that ever I seed in all my life, swimming right towards us. If he had been weighed, I believe he would have weighed every pound of a hundred.

I never examined Uncle Pete's head philosophically, and cannot say whether his organ of marvellousness was of extra size or not. The reader must, therefore, be content with such evidence as we have with regard to the weight of the bear, and that rests solely on Uncle Pete's own judgment. He always told me that the bear would weigh four hundred pounds.

"And the terrible critter," said Uncle Pete, "was pulling right towards us fast as he could swim. I'd been so careless in coming away, that I only took one small paddle with me, and that wasn't a very good one, and the old canoe was rather heavy; so I found, to the best I could, the bear would swim faster than I could paddle. But I thought I could keep him off well enough if he should set out to meddle with us, so I turned the boat and paddled a little towards him. I thought that would make him turn and go off. But the old savage kept swimming right towards us, and came up close to the side of the canoe, and began to open his mouth and show a great ugly set of teeth as ever I see. He came up so near, that I hit him a lick over the head with the paddle and split it in two. At that he came right at the boat faster than ever, and put his paw right upon one side of it. I sprung into the middle of the boat, and bore on 'tother side of it, for I knew if I didn't, he would upset us in a minute; and I thought I shouldn't like very well to have a grapple with him in the water. So while I was keeping the balance of the boat, the rascally old varmin' pokes up 'tother paw and begins to crawl up. I couldn't go to fight him off, for then we should all go into the water together. So I had to hold still and see the great black nigger crawl clear up into the boat. He got not

pretty near the stern, and I stood about in the middle. As soon as he got fairly in, he looked round to me, and then he rared right up on his hind legs and walked towards me as straight as a man. He was as tall as I was, and looked as big as a clever young ox. I stood facing him, and while I was thinking how it was best to give battle to him, he marched straight up to me, and put one paw on my right shoulder, and 'tother on my left. 'Thinks I, this is being a little bit too sociable for a stranger; and I was just going to tell him, hnd off, when his weight pressing against me made me step back a little, and my heel ket hed against something in the boat, and I fell flat on my back in the bottom of the boat, and the old bear on top of me. By this time I begun to think matters was getting worse and worse, and it was time for me to begin to look about myself. I twisted one way and 'tother, and we begun to have considerable of a squabble; but the old bear had altogether the advantage of me, and I couldn't seem to do much. I tried to get hold of my jack-knife, but I couldn't get it out of my pocket, all I could do. The old bear didn't seem to be willing to wait to give me fair play at all; for in a minute I felt him trying to stick his huge tusks into my forehead, just as the boy digs his teeth into the side of a great apple. 'Thinks I, this'll never do; something must be done pretty quick. I made a terrible twist, and drew my legs up under him, and got so I could give a push with my feet, and my knees and hands, then all to once I fetched an ever-lasting spring, and how I did it I don't know, but some how or 'tther the bear went overboard, and plunged head foremost into the wa'er. I was on my feet as quick as a scelt ap. The old bear came up to the top of this water and snorted, and looked up at me a minute; but I believe I had fairly skinned him out of it. He turned about and swum for the shore, and I paddled for home. When I got to the house, I told my wife we'd have some potatoes for dinner, and let the fish go."

From the St. James Chronicle.

WHAT THE BRITISH TORIES SAY OF MR. VAN BUREN.

"The people of England may now learn a lesson of Republicanism from its most brilliant specimen, the Government of the U. States. It has proved a splendid failure. Van Buren, who learned many useful tactics in the country, will bring the Democrats round to a Rational system of Monarchical obedience. Democracy is the best and most powerful lever in the world, if pressed judiciously. Monarchies have been upset by it; but many more have been established by it. Van Buren is said to be a non-talented man, but he knows his countrymen too, and he has laid the finest train that ever was conceived. He has prevailed upon the popular old President to set an example of absolutism and independence, which perhaps no other man in that country would have attempted. He will ultimately, quietly and cautiously, but having the support of the Democracy, he will undoubtedly succeed in bringing the whole Union under the sway of a few enlarged and cultivated minds, which are in fact the source of stability and order in every country. The people cannot govern themselves any more than a public school can govern itself without the superintendence of a master. It must be merely and increased round of clamor and contention. We have now more hope for America than ever we had ever since her Declaration of independence. Mr. Martin Van Buren has succeeded in running down a national bank, which was the most formidable obstacle to Executive control, and has collected in his hands the reins of a good team of State institutions, which will work together, and bear him upwards like the steeds of Pegasus.—The Republic of the U. States, like that of Venice, will become an oligarchy; but it will be, unless we are mistaken, an enduring one. It will not, like Venice, become a splendid ruin of palaces, for it has arterial springs of commercial prosperity which nothing can paralyze, and which do not depend upon the dissipated stomachs of Europe for a beautiful action. For fifty years or more it will be a clever oligarchy, and then the people will wisely and cheerfully consent to its becoming a limited monarch. Van Buren, we believe, has a son or two, and he will probably establish a sound and useful dynasty for that great continent."

The highly talented editor of the Columbia Watchman, who was a conspicuous member of the last Legislature of North Carolina, thus comments upon the above:

"It is difficult to any one of common observation not to believe that the predictions of this Tory Editor of England, and now in a state of rapid fulfillment. The enemies of free government, throughout the world, must indeed rejoice at the downward course of our Republic for the last eight or ten years. Under the guise of Democracy, the late and present Presidents of the U. States have usurped despotic powers, just as Caesar did in Rome, Cromwell in England, and Bonaparte in France. History is full of such examples, but those are mentioned as being most familiar and most striking. The Democrats of the United States, with the same hypocritical cant upon the rights of progress, more resolutely and imprudently in their iniquitous career, than was imagined in so short a time, even by the Tory Editor of England. They have not waited to pass